PHASE II

(See Map II, 4.52-6.0 p.m.)

Immediately upon sighting the German Battle F Beatty 'altered 16 points in succession to starboar i.e. turned about from the direction of the approach battleships, 'and proceeded on a northerly course lead them towards the [British] Battle Fleet.' A minutes later (4.52 p.m.) Hipper also went about, a for more than an hour the two fleets retraced their pa But the position was vitally altered. Hipper now w supported by his main body. Beutty, though drawi his adversary towards Jellieoe, was for the mome engaging the whole German High Sea Fleet. The oppo tunity, possibly, was that which the German 'enterpris northward' had contemplated.1

By 5 p.m. Beatty's squadrons were disposed to mee the new situation. In his rear was the Fifth Battl Squadron,² a position whence its 15-inch guns could engage the battleships in the German rear. British Light-eruiser Squadrons and Destroyer Flotillas took station to cover the heavy ships. From 5-6 p.m. the battle continued on a northerly course, the two fleets steaming on parallel lines distant from one another about 14,000 yards (8 miles). Weather conditions were becoming increasingly difficult. The enemy was frequently invisible through mist, while the British ships were silhouetted against the elear western horizon. None the less, and in spite of inferiority of metal, Beatty's superior speed enabled him to control the fight.

At 5.50 p.m., after the action had continued on a northerly eourse for more than an hour, the approach of Jellieoe and the Grand Fleet was heralded. At that

¹ See diagram, infra, p. 33. ² See diagram, infra, p. 34.