Eredia’s 1615 publication “History of the Services and Martyrdom of Luis Monteiro Coutinho” depicting the 1577 battle between Albuquerque’s Portuguese fleet and the Achinese fleet off the Johor River.
M1J Wreck
Malacca (1583)
A SAÍDA DO TRONCO.
Erédia’s 1604 chart of the “Straits of Sincapura and Sabbam”
Shabandar

From Matelieff’s journal, VOC, 1606:
“Towards the evening [of 30 April 1606], two perahus from Johor joined the fleet... The commander was the Shahbandar of Singapore, called Sri Raja Negara. Admiral [Matelieff] welcomed them as they were coming from the king of Johor, our ally, and let them navigate through the fleet and view the ships.”

From the Sejarah Melayu:
“...the batin [lord] of Singapore with the title Raja Negara.”

From Jacques de Coutre, 1620s:
“We anchored in front of a place which was called Sabandaria, which is inhabited by Malays, subjects of the king of Johor to whom the seletes [Orang Laut], who sail in the straits, pay tribute... [The port] is one of the best that serves the [East] Indies.”

Speculation: The title Sri Raja Negara has military connotations. Raja Negara Selat is equivalent to Ketua Orang Laut. Raja Laut was one of four sons of the late Sultan of Johor.
“Xabandaria” depicted on André Pererira dos Reis’ 1654 chart of Melaka and Singapore Straits.
Kallang Basin finds in the late 1960s (Wanli period: 1573-1620)
Kallang Basin Finds
Abraham van den Broecke, the VOC factor in Johor, wrote “We have received news that I Sin Ho, the Chinese merchant, while returning with his junk was lost at sea somewhere around Cambodia. For that reason the VOC looses 10 piculs of raw silk and other Chinese goods”. (21st July, 1608)
Binh Thuan Wreck, Vietnam (c.1608)
Santa Catarina (1603)

“Copper, spelter, alum, aloes wood, radix China, raw and fine silk, some gold specie and many other precious things.”
Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion (1638)
Chart depicting the 1603 battle between the Portuguese and the Dutch off Changi Point. (VOC journal, 1607)
Raja Bongsu of Johor congratulates the Dutch commander, Jakob Pietersz van Enkhuysen, in the vicinity of Changi.
Battle of Cape Rachado, 1606
In 1613 Aceh attacks Johor, and probably Singapore. The VOC factory is destroyed, with the loss of “pepper, benzoin, cotton cloth, reals-of-eight, gold, gold-handled krisses.”

Raja Bongsu, the Prince of Siak, and the ruler of Pahang were taken to Aceh.
1890

PANCO PIRATA MALAYO

Esta fue capturada por nuestros fuerzas en Rutanggungke en 1890.

Y cargó muchas de sus provisiones contra

Hojo lidera a la Revolución.
G.M.A.W. Lodewijcksz, Premier livre de l’histoire de la navigation aux Indes Orientales, par les Hollandais, Amsterdam, 1598.
In response to the Dutch threat to the Malukus (Spice Islands), a Spanish armada was formed under Governor Juan de Silva of the Spanish Philippines in 1616, consisting of 10 heavily armed galleons, 4 oared galleys, 1 patache, 3 frigates, and support vessels.

They were to have joined forces with the Portuguese off Singapore before attacking the Dutch in the Malukus. However, the 4 largest Portuguese warships had been sunk by the Acehnese in Melaka Straits and by the Dutch off Melaka in late 1615.
1755
Thus y Narcon Straights of Singuapura Sheweth as you ride there. Both openings having E and W one from y other.
The Portuguese had considered building a fort on Sentosa in the late 16th century (Jacques de Coutre), noting stones for construction and coral for mortar, along with a freshwater source.

The Dutch also considered establishing a fort in Johor, Karimun or Sentosa during early 17th century.
In 1619 the VOC establish Batavia as their base.
Translation of Dutch manuscripts. (Maritime Explorations’ Researcher, Peter Potters, The Hague, 2002)

Source: archive VOC 1107 folio 60
Letter from the Dutch Governor in Batavia to the Lords 17 in Amsterdam.

The 17th of April of this year [1633] arrived at this roadsted (Batavia) the yachts Koukerke, Salm, Maen and de Sterre. The fleet had cruised in the Straits to hunt for Portuguese ships coming from Macao between half November 1632 to half March of this year (1633) at the eastern side of Malacca under command of Admiral Willem Jacobsen Coster. They reported that in December there appeared nine small Portuguese vessels in the Straits, very well armed. On the 4th of December our ships engaged with them and forced the Portuguese to the shore west of Johor river. At that moment the Portuguese were in danger to loose their ships on the beach but escaped and saved their ships and crew. The admiralship of the enemy which was very well armed has sunk. The Admiral Don Francesco Manoel de Lisboa and many people drowned.
On the 5th of March a Malay from Bintang reported that four Portuguese galleys coming from Macao had taken passage among the shoals and islands situated at the northern side of Bintang Island. The Malay was informed by his father, who was forced to act as a guide for the Portuguese. His father would delay the vessels between the mentioned shoals and islands until our yachts would arrive.

On the 6th of March our ships have chased the Portuguese among the shoals. However, when the Portuguese saw our fleet coming closer, they fled to the shore and set their ships afire. They could only save the gold which was on board, all the cargo was lost when the galleys sank. Because the vessels took fire very fast, neither our people nor the locals from Bintang have been able to salvage any cargo. The Malays from Bintang have obtained a good booty because they pillaged the Portuguese when they came ashore. We presume that many Portuguese have been massacred by the Malays of Bintang.

Prisoners reported that the four galleys were built by order of the Vice-Roy and sailed under command of Admiral Don Felipe de Lobo. Supplied with many soldiers, not only to protect the outward and homeward bound ships, but to protect the richest cargoes. The four vessels carried a cargo of gold and other Chinese merchandise, porcelain, silk, copper and radix. The value of the goods was 700 000 or 800 000 reals. Because everyone [the merchants in Macau] was convinced that these strong and well armed ships would be able to offer resistance to our power, they shipped their valuable goods in these galleys. The Portuguese Indian Council has sustained an exceptional loss.
Translation of Portuguese manuscripts.

Source: archivo Historico Ultramarino, Livros das Moncoes 19D
Copies of the letters the Vice-Roy wrote to Manuel da Camara de Noronho.

The letter talks about the dangers of the China trade and "how happy I was on receiving news that some ships which would bring lots of merchandise and in which had been loaded the gold that was saved from the unfortunate galiotas of Don Felipe de Lobo, whose unlucky event made me feel sorry, because I saw that not even in galleys we can escape from the enemy. Having followed the route that the General of Malacca gave him. Don Felipe de Lobo could not escape the Malice of the Seletes and the cruel end of those galleys."
In 1641 the VOC finally take Melaka from the Portuguese.
Kanxi Wreck, Pulau Numbing, just southeast of Bintan
Vung Tau Wreck, Vietnam (c.1690)
Batu Sawar (Johor) was sacked by Jambi in 1673. The Sultan escaped to Pahang and died four years later. His successor, Sultan Ibrahim (1677–1685), then engaged the help of the Bugis in Riau. Johor eventually prevailed but remained to some extent dependant on the Bugis.

Sultan Mahmud Shah returned to Johor around 1690, but in 1699 (after some very erratic behaviour)....

.... His Highness mounted the chair and was carried to Friday prayers. At the gate to the mosque the Bendahara and the noblemen were waiting. Then Megat Seri Rama arrived, bowed and said, “Your slave is committing treason, My Lord,” and with his parang hit the head of His Highness. White blood flowed, like cream of coconut milk ...

From Hikayat Siak (Chronicle of the Kingdom of Siak)