### Individual Report for Arngrímur Jónsson

**Individual Summary:** Arngrímur Jónsson

- **Sex:** Male
- **Father:** Jón Vídalín Jónsson
- **Mother:** Ingibjörg Loftsdóttir

**Individual Facts:**

- **Birth:** 1568
- **Death:** 1648
- **Occupation:** Scholar, minister of Melstad, Denmark
- **Residence:** Denmark
- **Also Known As:** The Learned
- **Occupation:** Melstad, Sweden; Scholar, Minister of Melstad

**Shared Facts:** Sigriður Bjarnadóttir

- [no facts]
- **Children:** Þorkell Arngrímsson
- Guðbrandur Arngrímsson

**Shared Facts:** Sólveig Gunnarsdóttir

- [no facts]
- **Children:** Guðbrandur Arngrímsson

**Notes:**

**Person Notes:** I was connecting Erik the Red to Halfdan the FairHair when I went to three links trying to find a good English to Old Norse Online translator or dictionary, when the third link covering the Danes as Germanic lead to what I think is this individual, Arngrímur Jónsson. See Arngrímur Jónsson

Do more research. The name matched but em said he was a scholar and her it is Lerned. Death is same but shows he was icelandic not in Denmark.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arngr%C3%ADmur_J%C3%B3nsson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arngr%C3%ADmur_J%C3%B3nsson)

He was Lerned which means one who Learns or scholar. Yes, it is him.

Melstaður Church in Miðfjörður. There has been a vicarage at Melstaður since ancient times. The first tales of priest there is from the 13th century. The most renowned priest was Arngrímur Jónsson the Scholar, born in 1568. He was an auxiliary and related to the bishop in Hólar Guðbrandur Boriaksson. He died in Melstaður in 1648. In Melstaður was the church of Stefán. Current church, a concrete building, was consecrated on the 8th of July in 1847. Sculptor Ríkharður Jónsson carved the pulpit.

source: [http://www.northwest.is/1kirkjur.asp](http://www.northwest.is/1kirkjur.asp)

see photo: [IMG_WEB_0082_](http://www.northwest.is/1kirkjur.asp)

Arngrímur Jónsson

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Arngrímur Jónsson the Learned (Icelandic: Arngrímur Jónsson hinn lærði) (1568 - June 27, 1648) was an Icelandic scholar and an apologist.

In 1593 he published Brevis commentarius de Islandia, a "Defense of Iceland" in Latin, in which he criticized the works of numerous authors who had written about the people and the country of Iceland. His main target was a poem by Gories Peerse, a merchant who had written an entertaining and somewhat slanderous poem about Icelandic geography and ethnography.
Arngrímur also, however, criticized substantial works such as the Cosmographie of German scholar Sebastian Münster. His critique, Brevis commentarius de Islandia, was reprinted in 1598 in Richard Hakluyt's Principal Navigations of the English Nation. This defense of Iceland and subsequent works were important for introducing European scholars to the ancient literature of Iceland and the richness of the manuscripts present there.

It also played a formative role in the development of European nationalism, participating in the ethnographic insult and counterinsult by which European countries came to distinguish themselves in print.

In his historical writings Arngrimur had access to texts no longer extant, most importantly a large fragment of Skjöldunga saga which was later lost completely. His works on legendary Danish and Swedish kings are the most important evidence for the contents of the lost saga.

He is pictured on the now obsolete Icelandic 10 krónur banknote. See Icelandic króna.

Works

* Brevis commentarius de Islandia
* Crymogæa, an apologetic writing in which Arngrimur defends Iceland
* Supplementum Historiæ Norvegicæ
* Rerum Danicarum fragmenta
* Ad catalogum regum Sveciæ annotanda
* Anatome Blefkenianæa
* Epistola pro patria defensoria
* Apotribe virulentæ et atrocis calumniæ
* Athanasia (in memory of Guðbrandur Þorláksson)
* Specimen Islandiæ historicum
* Gronlandia

* Arngrími Jonae opera latine conscripta, ed. by Jakob Benediktsson, Bibliotheca Arnamagnæana, 9-12, 4 vols. (Copenhagen 1950-57)