Eleanor A. Dasi, Julius Mboh Angwah, "Entry on: Weei Nyui Fesha by Mume Fua Zofoa", peer-reviewed by Daniel A. Nkemleke, Divine Che Neba and Lisa Maurice. Our Mythical Childhood Survey (Warsaw: University of Warsaw, 2019). Link: http://omc.obta.al.uw.edu.pl/myth-survey/item/628. Entry version as of November 07, 2026.

Mume Fua Zofoa

Weei Nyui Fesha

Cameroon

TAGS: African Mythologies African Storytelling African Traditions Gods Immortality





We are still trying to obtain permission for posting the original cover.

General information	
Title of the work	Weei Nyui Fesha
Country of the First Edition	Cameroon
Country/countries of popularity	Cameroon
Original Language	English
Country of the Recording of the Story for the Database	Cameroon
Full Date of the Recording of the Story for the Databasey	August 10, 2018
More Details of the Recording of the Story for the Database	Bamenda, North West Region, Cameroon
Genre	Myths
Target Audience	Crossover (young adults + adults)
Author of the Entry	Eleanor A. Dasi, University of Yaounde 1, wandasi5@yahoo.com Julius Mboh Angwah, University of Yaounde 1, juliusangwah@yahoo.com
Peer-reviewer of the Entry	Daniel A. Nkemleke, University of Yaounde 1, nkemlekedan@yahoo.com Divine Che Neba, University of Yaounde 1, nebankiwang@yahoo.com Lisa Maurice, Bar-Ilan University, lisa.maurice@biu.ac.il

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Creators



Mume Fua Zofoa (Storyteller)

Age of narrator: 37 (in 2018)

Social status: Princess

Profession: Accountant

Language of narration: English

Bio prepared by Eleanor A. Dasi, University of Yaounde 1, wandasi5@yahoo.com and Julius Mboh Angwah, University of Yaounde 1, juliusangwah@yahoo.com

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Additional information

Origin/Cultural Background/Dating

Background*: Babungo is a rural community and one of the thirteen villages that make up the Ngo-Ketunjia Division of the Northwest Region of Cameroon. It is located between Latitude 60 44' 43.0152" North and Longitude 100 26' 59.154" East. Its fertile land, rich water sources, and pastoral plains make the place good for cattle grazing and farming. The place is an ideal tourist site, due to its rich cultural artifacts. The arts and cultural museum in the palace reinforces its cultural potential, and adds to the rich diversity of cultures of the Northwest Region. History holds that the people migrated from the Tikar in the present day Adamaoua Region, made their first stop at a place called Forghai, before being guided by the gods to their present location. It has a population of approximately 4000 people, the majority of whom are subsistence farmers. It is a typical traditional setting ruled by the "Ngumba" (council of elders) which stands as both the Kingmaker and the father of kings. Like many traditional societies of this part of the country, the Babungo people have remained glued to their ancient beliefs in the Gods.

Occasion: staged

Weei Nyui Fesha is the name of the Goddess of Fesha, a stream in a small forest community about three hundred meters away from the Babungo palace. The cleanest water in Babungo flows in this forest and the King can only drink this water while on Babungo soil. Consequently, the palace women fetch water from there for the King's use.

* Source: cameroontourismlink.wordpress.com (accessed: January 18, 2019).

Summary

Many years ago, during the reign of King Fuan Forting, there was a very humble and beautiful queen in the palace called Nah. She was an exemplary queen to her co-queens and a model for so many subsequent queens. She was respectful and, though she was privileged as the first queen of the land, she was often humble and considerate towards the other queens. The king loved her so much

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because she had a good heart. One day, she slept and did not wake up. The king was so worried. Thus, he summoned the chief priest to find out what had happened to her. After several incantations, the chief priest announced that she had died of water poison. The chief priest evoked her spirit and when it appeared, it revealed the servant who poisoned her water. In her usual goodness, she openly forgave him. In order to avoid similar occurrences in the future, she promised to establish a stream that cannot be poisoned, just around the palace. While it was her own way to protect her family and loved ones she had left behind, the stream has since then been serving a great number of people in the neighbourhood and beyond. Many people believe that no matter how deadly a poisonous substance is, once it touches the water of the spring, the poison is immediately neutralized.

Apart from providing this life-saving water, Weei Nyuy Fesha also visited the people in their dreams and revealed the remarkable powers of various herbs, and how they could be used to cure different ailments. That is why most of the Babungo people refer to her as Kingdom Goddess.

The water still exists behind the palace and every year, sacrifices are offered to Weei Nyui Fesha. She decreed that no one should pass through Fesha with a light in the heart of the night because it is during this time that spirits from the land of the dead roam around the forest. She also warned that only the inhabitants of Fesha should use the woods from the forest. Whenever anyone violates these basic rules and makes her angry, the water simply runs dry until the necessary sacrifices are offered to bring back its flow.

Analysis

Bodies of water play a symbolic role across world cultures, not only because they provide homes for many of the gods but they also have a direct link with some creation myths around the world. In these cultures, water often symbolizes, or is connected with, sources of life.

In African cosmology, people who live honourable lives are raised to the ranks of the gods/goddesses, ancestors and spirit guardians of the land. This is the case with Nah, the queen mother, who even in death, does not hesitate to forgive the person who caused her death. That is why she is endowed with powers to command the stream from nature which protects the living. Nah goes through a process of deification.

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	Weei Nyui Fesha represents abundant provision and divine inspiration.
Classical, Mythological, Traditional Motifs, Characters, and Concepts	African Mythologies African Storytelling African Traditions Gods Immortality
Further Reading	Notué, Jean-Paul, Triaca, Bianca, *Babungo: Treasures of the Sculptor Kings in Cameron*, Five Continents Editions, 2006, 86–87. Scheub, Harold, *A Dictionary of African Mythology: The Mythmaker as Storyteller*, Oxford University Press, 2000.
Addenda	Researcher: Eleanor A. Dasi Research assistant: Julius Angwah Editor: Divine Che Neba Method of data collection: Tape recording

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