Prior to the arrival of the Spanish in 1769 a number of Ramaytush Ohlone families lived in villages around what is now called San Bruno Mountain. The village of Siscástac was located in the valley to the northwest of the mountain. The village of Siplichiquin was located to the south.

Although likely the name of an area, Urebure is the name we now give to the group of people who lived in the area around San Bruno Mountain. Like their neighbors along the San Francisco Peninsula, they spoke the Ramaytush dialect of the San Francisco Bay Costanoan language. No known descendants of the Urebure survive today.

The Urebure were one of the first tribal groups of the Ramaytush Ohlone to be incorporated into Mission Dolores beginning in 1777. By 1785 the Urebure had been entirely removed from their ancestral homeland.

Moreover, by 1801 all of the native San Francisco Peninsula people had joined Mission Dolores and approximately 80% of the population had died.

By 1842 only 15 of the descendants of the original peoples of the San Francisco Peninsula were living at Mission Dolores.

Living descendants of the Ramaytush Ohlone originate from the Aramai tribe and the village of Timigtac, located along Calera Creek in the city of Pacifica in San Mateo County. Only one lineage is known to have living descendants in the present.

Among those living descendants are Jonathan Cordero, Chairperson of the Association of Ramaytush Ohlone, and Gregg Castro, Principal Cultural Consultant for the tribal association. Along with their membership, Jonathan and Gregg work together to research, revitalize, and preserve Ramaytush Ohlone culture and history.

"Like other places within our ancestral homeland, San Bruno Mountain holds special significance to the Ramaytush Ohlone peoples, and we are grateful to others, like San Bruno Mountain Watch, for their efforts to help preserve and protect our ancestral homeland."

- Jonathan Cordero, Ph.D