Domestic structures are an often under-studied branch of archaeology, as they lack the flare of monumental structures and present further difficulties associated with sorting through mundane artifacts. These problems are exacerbated in Bronze Age Greece, where literature and well-preserved remains are lacking. By the Late Helladic period the Mycenaean Greeks had developed their own unique architecture, which in turn encoded their perception of space in the home. Through the application of spatial syntax, an underlying logic to the Mycenaeans’ use of constructed environment can be detected. The placement of the characteristic and spatially important *megaron* in the home represents an “inequality genotype” that is reproduced throughout many structures that are closely tied to the elite. This creates an exclusive trans-spatial solidarity among those using the same space.