The domination number is the smallest size of a dominating set, a set $D$ of vertices in a graph such that each vertex of the graph is either an element of $D$, or is adjacent to an element of $D$. When considering the domination number in the incidence graph of a finite generalized quadrangle $GQ(s, t)$, it seems obvious that this number is at least $2st + 2$, the size of the union of an ovoid and a spread. In this talk, I'll tell you the story of how Tamás Héger and I made the surprising discovery that this is not true.