As a state-bolstered system of obligations and rights came into existence during the Meiji era, it became crucial to be able to definitively determine who qualified for which privileges and their attendant responsibilities. This essay examines the ways in which concerns over the stability of "masculinity" appeared in discourse on hermaphroditism in the early twentieth-century via analysis of Miyatake Gaikotsu's 1922 book Hannannyokō (Thoughts on Hermaphroditism), a compilation of recorded instances of hermaphroditism from the early eighteenth century to the early twentieth century. Hermaphroditism is an ideal site at which to investigate anxiety over ambiguous sex because it becomes a nexus for debates regarding what is feminine and what is masculine. The concept of hermaphroditism as pathology is only valid theoretically within a system that differentiates individuals into male and female. Furthermore, similar to the way that the appearance of the concept homosexual has been shown to have created the heterosexual, hermaphroditism can be shown to be instrumental in strictly delineating male from female. The fact that the reports in Hannannyokōso frequently revolve around the conscription examination reveals a state-sponsored concern with masculinity.