Cai Zhengsun 蔡正孫 (1239–?) is a central figure of poetry societies (shishe 詩社) in southeast China during the Song-Yuan transition. Cai left Hangzhou and lived a reclusive life in Fujian after the Mongol conquest of the Central Land. He nevertheless cultivated a network of poetry exchanges with a coterie of Southern Song loyalists, and their poetic reminiscences of the West Lake resonated with the literary endeavors of another well-known poetry club in the Zhejiang area, the Poetry Chanting Society of the Moon and the Spring (Yuequan yinshe 月泉吟社). Apart from his expansive poetry network, Cai was also an avid anthologist and critic, having compiled at least three volumes on poetry and poetics. Of these, only A Comprehensive Record of the Forest of Poetry (Shilin guangji 詩林廣記) is still extant in China. The other two, Rules of Poetry Exemplified by One Thousand Masters of Quatrains from Tang and Song (Tang Song qianjia lianzhu shige 唐宋千家聯珠詩格) and An Elaborate Edition with Supplementary Annotations of Su Shi’s Remark on Poetry in Response to Tao [Qian] (Jingkan buzhu Dongpo he Tao shihua 精刊補注東坡和陶詩話), were lost in China and preserved instead in Japan and Korea. A close look at these three works not only allows us to discern Cai’s nostalgia for the Song Dynasty and his identification with Tao Yuanming as an Eastern Jin loyalist, but also to achieve a fuller understanding of poetry networks in the early Yuan Dynasty.