The trade of perfume in the Italian region of Campania was a thriving industry that served the aromatic desires of people throughout the Mediterranean. *Rhodon italikon*, the local perfume often made from Campanian roses that were cultivated commercially, was sought after not only in Rome, but its demand in locations as far off as Alexandria is also recorded. Following the invention of blown glass in the middle to late first century BCE, local glass production supplied by the sands of the Volturnus River was established at a number of Campanian cities. The ability to make glass unguent bottles quickly and inexpensively gave a great advantage to local perfumers who depended on the production of glass *unguentaria*, the containers for their perfume. An examination of both the literary and archaeological records of these industries demonstrates the interconnectedness of rose cultivation, glass-working, and perfume production in Campania, which together supplied the Roman people with oils that were used in various aspects of their daily lives.