By the time of Hipparchus (ca.190 - ca. 120 BC) it was apparent that the seasons were of different lengths; it is 94 ½ days from the Vernal Equinox to the Summer Solstice, but only 88 1/8 days from the Autumnal Equinox to the Winter Solstice. Hipparchus developed a geometrical model of the annual motion of the Sun to explain this. By assuming that the Sun moved uniformly around an eccentric circle, his mathematical model transformed the non-uniform appearances (the varying length of the seasons) to an underlying reality of uniform circular motions.