WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An artificial, stonelike material set by pouring a cementitious mixture, the poured cementitious mixture comprising:

(a) a natural pozzolan;

(b) a manmade pozzolan;

(c) an aqueous solution;

(d) one or more accelerant; and,

(e) optionally at least one aggregate.

2. The artificial, stonelike material of claim 1, wherein the accelerant comprises one or more of nitrate, sulfate, sodium, chloride, and phosphate.

3. The artificial, stonelike material of claim 1 or 2, wherein the poured cementitious mixture further comprises an accelerating admixture selected from triethenolamine, calcium formate, silica fume, finely divided silica gel, and calcium chloride.

4. The artificial, stonelike material of any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the natural pozzolan is selected from rhyolite, obsidian, pitchstone, pumice, basalt, andesite, volcanic ash, sedimentary clay, shale, wollastanite, opaline shale, diatomaceous earth, olivine, and combinations thereof.

5. The artificial, stonelike material of any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the manmade pozzolan is selected from metakaolin, fly ash, silica fume, ground glass (e.g., ground waste glass), slag (e.g. ground-granulated blast-furnace slag, blast-furnace slag, steel-furnace slag, basic-oxygen-furnace slag, electric-arc-furnace slag, ladle slag, copper slag, steel slag, iron slag, lead slag, nickel slag, zinc slag, aluminum slag, or slag from other metals), burned organic matter residues (e.g., rice husk ash or rice hull ash), expanded clay, expanded shale, calcine clay, and combinations thereof.

6. The artificial, stonelike material of any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein the amount of natural pozzolan present relative to the amount of manmade pozzolan ranges from about 33 wt. % to about 300 wt. %.

7. The artificial, stonelike material of any one of claims 2 to 6, wherein the amount of nitrate present relative to the amount of manmade pozzolan ranges from about 2 wt. % to about 30 wt. %.

8. The artificial, stonelike material of any one of claims 2 to 7, wherein the amount of sulfate present relative to the amount of manmade pozzolan ranges from about 0.1 wt. % to about 90 wt. %.

9. The artificial, stonelike material of any one of claims 2 to 8, wherein the amount of chloride present relative to the amount of manmade pozzolan ranges from about 0.1 wt. % to about 12 wt. %.

10. The artificial, stonelike material of any one of claims 2 to 9, wherein the amount of phosphate present relative to the amount of manmade pozzolan ranges from about 0.1 wt. % to about 20 wt. %.

11. The artificial, stonelike material of any one of claims 1 to 10, further comprising MgO and/or $Mg(OH)_2$.

12. The artificial, stonelike material of claim 1, wherein:

(a) the poured cementitious mixture absorbs and retains carbon dioxide over a period of time as it is cured and hardened; and/or

(b) the poured concrete mixture absorbs and retains carbon dioxide of at least 5 weight % of the artificial, stonelike material over a 15-year period.

13. A method for reducing carbon emissions comprising:

(a) mixing natural pozzolan, a man-made pozzolan, an aqueous solution and one or more accelerant to form a cementitious mixture;

(b) pouring the cementitious mixture to form a poured cementitious mixture;

(c) curing the poured cementitious mixture from step (b) to form a negative-carbon dioxide emitting cementitious material;

thereby forming a negative-carbon dioxide emitting cementitious material that absorbs and prevents the emission of carbon dioxide.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein:

(a) the reduction of carbon emissions consists of the amount of carbon dioxide absorbed and the amount of prevented carbon dioxide emission; and/or

(b) the negative-carbon dioxide emitting cementitious material is a cementitious masonry block or paver.

15. A cementitious mixture for forming an artificial, stonelike material set when poured, the cementitious mixture comprising:

(a) a natural pozzolan;

(b) a manmade pozzolan;

(c) an aqueous solution;

(d) one or more accelerant; and,

(e) optionally at least one aggregate.