In matter, we have

$$\begin{cases} \nabla \cdot \vec{\mathrm{D}} = \rho_F \\ \nabla \cdot \vec{B} = 0 \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\dfrac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t} \\ \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = \vec{J}_F + \dfrac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t} \end{cases} \qquad \begin{cases} \vec{\mathrm{D}} = \varepsilon_0 \vec{E} + \vec{P} \\ \vec{\mathrm{H}} = \vec{\mathrm{B}}/\mu_0 - \vec{M} \end{cases}$$

If there are no free charges or currents, can we argue $\nabla \cdot \vec{E} = 0$?

A) Yes, always
B) Yes, under certain conditions (what are they?)
C) No, in general this will NOT be true!
D) ??